

# The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Wednesday, October 23, 1745.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 23.

The following Order is published by Authority.

**W**HEREAS it is necessary, for preserving the Regularity of Our Army, that all Volunteers that have, or may offer their Service to Us, join themselves to some Regiment of Foot or Horse, or Train of Artillery, so that they may be mustered, paid, and do Duty along with them; We therefore hereby order all the said Volunteers already in Our Service, to join as aforesaid, within forty eight Hours after the Publication hereof; and such as shall hereafter offer their Service to Us, are to join as aforesaid within forty eight Hours after their Arrival at Our Army. And We hereby prohibit and discharge, under Our highest Displeasure, any Person or Persons to wear Cockades, unless they be join'd as said is, or belong to the Conductors of Our Baggage, Forage, Provisions, Household, or other Branch of Our Service. Given at Our Palace of Holyroodhouse the 22d Day of October 1745.

Thursday last a third Ship from France arrived at Stonehaven in the Mearns; she is much larger than any of the two former, and has aboard a considerable Train of Artillery, particularly heavy Cannon, several Engineers, Bombardiers, Gunners, Matrosses, &c. Money, and whatever else is requisite for carrying on the War. Among the Engineers is Mr. Grant, of Scots Parents, esteemed the first Engineer in Europe.

Monday last Andrew Mulvie, Centinel in Colonel Murray's Regiment, who was at the Battle of Gladsimir, but escaped to Berwick, came into the Prince's Camp and inlisted. It is informed that there are at Berwick 5 Companies of Lees's Regiment, the Remains of the two Regiments of Dragoons of Gardner and Hamilton; and that the 75 Foot Soldiers of the four Regiments of Foot which escaped to Berwick after the Action, are increased to 200, by the Desertion of Soldiers who had inlisted in the Prince's Service and sworn Allegiance. 'Tis added, that the Garrison and Townsmen of Berwick seem in the greatest Consternation upon the least Surmise of the Approach of the Highlanders, which the Country People now and then amuse them with, to prevent the Soldiers coming out to plunder them.

*Copy of a Letter from the Duke of Berwick, to the Duke of Fizz-James, dated from Gaeta, August 7. 1734. N.S.*

Dear Brother,

**T**HE Siege of Gaeta is now over, blessed be GOD, and tho' a very short one, I suffered more while it lasted, than in any Siege I have been heretofore present at.

You may easily imagine the Uneasiness I talk of, were,

my Anxiety and Concern for the Person of CHARLES PRINCE of Wales. The KING his Father had sent him hither, under my Care, to witness the Siege; and laid his Commands on me, not only to direct him, but even to shew him every thing that merited his Attention; and, I must confess, that he made me pass some as uneasy Moments as ever I met with from the crosslest Accidents of my bypast Life. Just on his Arrival, I conducted him to the Trenches, where he shewed not the least Surprise at the Enemies Fire, even when the Balls were hissing about his Ears. I was relieved, the Day following, from the Trenches; and as the House I lodged in was very much exposed, the Enemy discharged at once five Piece of Cannon against it; which made me move my Quarters. The Prince arriving a Moment after, would, at any rate, go into the House, tho' I did all I could to dissuade him from it, by representing to him the Danger he was exposing himself to, yet he staid in it a very considerable Time, with an undisturbed Countenance, tho' the Walls had been pierced through with the Cannon-ball. In a Word, this Prince discovers, That in Great Princes, whom Nature has marked out for Heroes, Valour does not wait the Number of Years. I am now, blessed be GOD for it, rid of all my Uneasiness, and joyfully indulge myself in the Pleasure of seeing the Prince adored by Officers and Soldiers. His Manner and Conversation are really bewitching; and you may lay your Account, that were it otherwise, I would not have kept it a Secret from you. We set out for Naples in a Day or two, where I am pretty certain his Royal Highness will charm the Neapolitans, as much as he has done our Troops. The King of Naples is much taken with his polite Behaviour; and there is not the least Necessity of suggesting to him what is either proper for him to do or say. I wish to GOD that some of the greatest Sticklers in England against the Family of the STEWARTS, had been Eye Witnesses of this Prince's Resolution during that Siege, and I am firmly perswaded they would soon change their Way of thinking. In his very Countenance I discover something so happy, that presages to him the greatest Felicity. I flatter'd myself, that this particular Account would give you Pleasure: And, for my personal Concerns, I tell you I am in perfect good Health. Time will not allow me to say any more. I shall write you more fully from Naples; and in the mean time be perswaded, Dear Brother, that my Affection toward you is beyond all Expression.

BERWICK.

*Excerpts of some other Letters from the Camp at Gaeta, bearing Date August 7, 1734.*

**I** Cannot express to you, how much our whole Army is charmed with Charles Prince of Wales. Never

was any Prince endowed with so much Vivacity, nor appeared more cheartful, in all the Attacks. If he had been Master of his own Inclinations, he never would have quit the Trenches; and was overheard say, 'That the Noise of the Cannon was more pleasant Musick to him, than that of the Opera's at Rome.' The whole Employment of his Grace the Duke of Berwick (under whose Direction he was) was to hinder him from exposing himself too rashly; and, I assure you, it was not an easy Task.

The Prince having gone towards a Place, where a Detachment from the whole Army were making Gabions and Fascines, &c. and mixing with the Soldiers, they were struck with Wonder and Astonishment, when they heard this young Prince speaking to each of them, in their Turn, their own Language; to the Walloons, he spoke French; Spanish to the Spaniards; and Italian to the Italians, being perfect Master of these three Languages. The whole Soldiers flocked about him, and disputed amongst themselves, who should have the Honour of speaking a Word to him. It was really a delightful Spectacle to behold this young Prince amidst a Crowd of Soldiers, sporting and talking familiarly with them, being not one Whit more puzzled how to entertain them, than an Officer, who had spent most of his Time in Armies, would have been. You may easily conclude, that a young Prince so affable, and of so charming a Behaviour, cannot fail of being adored both by Officers and Soldiers.

The Day after his Arrival, he dined with the King of Naples, who asked him, If he was not much fatigued with his Journey? 'I feel now no more Fatigue (replied the Prince) since I have the Pleasure of seeing your Majesty and your Army.'

Two Days ago, the Cockade he wore in his Hat dropped from it, in the King's Presence. The Count of St. Estevan took it up, and would have fitted it on again; but as he went about it very awkwardly, the King said, he would do it himself, which he did accordingly. The Prince, in receiving his Hat from the King, said to him, in a most graceful Manner, 'Sir, since your Majesty does me the Honour to adjust this Cockade, I'll endeavour to preserve it as long as I live.' In fine, I would never have done, if I were to give you an exact Account of every Thing that is said and done by this amiable Prince, whom we all adore.

*From the Camp at Gaeta, August 6, 1734.*

**T**HE Prince exceeds every Thing I was capable of fancying about him, and meets here with as many Admirers as he hath Spectators. When talking to this and the other Person, about their respective Employments, one would imagine, that he had made the Inclinations of those he converses with his particular Study.

The King of Naples was struck with Wonder, to find in the Dawn of Years, such ripe Thoughts, and so much Prudence, which are rarely to be met with, even in Princes arrived at full Maturity of Age. All that have seen him, affirm, That he is born to a happy Fate, and to make others so too. For us, we only repine at the short Stay he is like to make among us; and all of us sincerely wish, that he would not leave us before the Campaign is over; for besides, that every Day would

gain him new Conquests of Hearts, he would, by that Time, be Master of our Art.

I am, &c.

*Orkney List of Shipping, 27th September 1745.*

In the Harbour of Stromness,  
The Elizabeth of Queensferry, Thomson, from the Highlands for Leith.  
The Happy Jean of Aberdour, Porteous, from ditto for Newcastle.  
The Margaret of Aberdour, Moyes, from ditto for Leith.  
The Argyle of and for Aberdeen, Scot, from ditto.  
The Mary of and for London, Ogilvie, from Virginia.  
The Gale of and for ditto, Yuille, from ditto.  
The Hannah of Boston, Rook, for Rotterdam.  
The Thane of Fife, Weems, from Dublin for Leith.  
The Diligence of and for Peterhead, Wilson, from Ireland.  
The Hugh and Isabel of and for Queensferry, Swinton, from Dublin.  
The Revenge of Aberdeen, Leslie, from the Highlands for Newcastle.  
The Margaret and Mary of and for Kincardine, Nicol, from ditto.  
The James of and for ditto, Hodge, from ditto.  
In the Harbour of Papasound,  
The Assistance of and for Lancaster, Chamney, from Riga.

*From Wye's Letter, London, Oct. 17.*

General Reid set out this Morning for Plymouth, to command the Troops assembling there.

The Lord Tyrrawley will set out this Afternoon, to be next in Command to General Wade, and to take the Command, in case the Health of the latter should not allow him to be at hand to act.

General Pultney set out Yesternight for Derby to command there.

A Sloop is gone down to Aberdeen in order to bring up the Members of Parliament by Sea, having been discharged to attend this Session, by a Proclamation published at Edinburgh.

*From the London Evening Post, Oct. 15.  
Hague, October 19.*

A printed Paper has made its Appearance within these few Days, under the Title of *Pieces concerning the Garisons that defended Tournay and Dendermond*. The first of these Pieces is the Memorial which the Abbe de la Ville delivered to the States General the 18th of last Month; the second is the Resolution of their High Mightinesses, dated September 21st, in answer to the said Memorial; and the 3d is a new Memorial, presented by the Abbe de la Ville the 6th instant.

*High and Mighty Lords,*

The King having caused to be reported to him the Resolution of your High Mightinesses, in answer to the Memorial I had the Honour to deliver to you the 18th of last Month, concerning the Violation of the Capitulations of Tournay and Dendermond; it was easy for his Majesty to see that your High Mightinesses waved taking Notice, in that Resolution, of the just Considerations set forth in my Memorial concerning the Use made of the

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Troops that were Part of the Garrisons of those two Places, and who, pursuant to their Capitulation, are not to perform any Military Function whatsoever till the 1st of January 1747. Moreover, the Reasons alledged by your High Mightinesses to vindicate the Destination of those Troops as Auxiliaries to Great Britain, can no way authorize so formal a Contravention of the third Article of the Capitulation of Tournay. I take the Liberty to lay that Article again before your High Mightinesses. [This Article being so well known, we need not transcribe it here.]

In your Answer of the 21st of September you say, *High and Mighty Lords*, you have well weighed the Terms of the Capitulation: You make yourselves Judges and Interpreters of Treaties which never depended on you: You pretend to have fulfilled every Obligation, in giving to the Commandants charged to conduct those Troops to England, certain Orders which you do not explain. But let us drop, if you please, the Clauses I touched upon in my former Memorial, which are less applicable to the Step which the King complains of with so much Reason and Justice; let us stick to the most universal and absolute Clause, which includes all without excepting any thing; no Construction can alter the Sense of it: It is not lawful for the Garrisons of Tournay and Dendermond, during eighteen Months, to perform any Military Function in any Part of the Earth.

If your High Mightinesses intend the contrary, your Resolution will be unjust, and attended with a fatal Consequence hereafter: You will, High and Mighty Lords, set an Example of the most glaring Infraction; you will break those Ties which yet leave Mankind a Shadow of the Sweets of Peace, even in the midst of the most cruel Hostilities; you will deprive the Victors of the happy Liberty of sending back, for the future, the vanquished on their Parole; for, in fact, who will ever let a Garrison march out upon Oath of not bearing Arms, if such Oaths may be violated, even without a Pretext?

It is the King's wily Enemies, or rather yours, that seek, High and Mighty Lords, to make you violate in their Favour the Law of Nations, in contempt of every thing that Mankind ought to respect. Jealous of the advantageous Condition of your Commerce, they wheedle you far beyond the Duty of Auxiliaries, which you had already but too much stretched: They want to render irreconcilable those that we lately look'd upon as capable of reconciling Europe: They are vexed at the Esteem, the Caution and Regard with which the King behaved towards you in the most difficult Conjunctions: They shut up all the Avenues to that Peace which so many Nations desire, and have even expected from the Prudence of your High Mightinesses.

My Orders are, High and Mighty Lords, to demand a most speedy Answer to the new Representations which the King has been pleased to permit me to make, and his Majesty expects that the Garrisons of Tournay and Dendermond will be no Part of the Succours which your High Mightinesses have resolved to send to the King of England.

Given at the Hague,  
Oct. 6. 1745.

Signed,

The Abbe de la Ville.

On Thursday last the States General delivered the fol-

lowing Answer to the French Minister, who sent it to his Court by an Express.

*Extract from the Registers of the Resolutions of their High Mightinesses to the States General of the United Provinces.*  
Wednesday, Oct. 13. 1745.

We have heard the Report of M. Wecke and other Deputies of their High Mightinesses for military Affairs, who, in consequence of the Commission given them by the Resolution of the 6th of this Month, have examined, in Conjunction with the Deputies of the Council of State, a Memorial of Monsieur the Abbe de la Ville, Minister of his Majesty the King of France, containing new Representations about the Troops that partly composed the Garrisons of Tournay and Dendermond, and requiring that they be not employed for the Assistance of the King of Great Britain, as is more amply specified in the said Memorial inserted in the Acts of the 6th instant: Which having been taken into Consideration, it was thought good, and accordingly resolved, that Answer be made to Monsieur the Abbe de la Ville, on the Subject of his said Memorial, That their High Mightinesses are sorry to see by this Memorial, that his Majesty has not found the Reasons satisfactory which were alledged in the Resolution of the 21st of last Month, and for which their High Mightinesses thought that the sending the Troops, that made Part of the Garrisons of Tournay and Dendermond, to the Assistance of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, *only* against his rebellious Subjects, is not contrary to the Capitulations made when those Places passed under the Dominion of the Crown of France.

That their High Mightinesses declared in the said Resolution, and do repeat it again, that their Intention is to observe the said Capitulation, and cause it to be observed; and they think they have sufficiently explained the Orders given in consequence to the General who is to command those Troops, viz. not to make them serve against the said Capitulations, Copies of which have been delivered to him; it being clear by those Capitulations, that the said Troops, during the time mentioned, cannot serve against his Majesty, nor against his Allies, and that the Intention of their High Mightinesses having been such, and being still the same, they cannot overlook what is said in the said Memorial about the Consequences of violating such Capitulations, their High Mightinesses having never had, nor having yet any Thoughts to do so, but being on the contrary very averse to it.

That it is true the third Article of the Capitulation contains the Words quoted from it, whereby the Troops are forbid to perform any Military Function, of what Nature soever it be; but the Words in any Part of the Earth, which are made use of in the said Memorial, have not been added thereto, but these, *not even as Garrisons* (N.B.) in the remotest Places from the Frontier; which shews, that the first Expressions, disabling them from performing any Military Function, are not to be considered as universal and absolute, but as limited by the subsequent Words, which mark where those may not perform any Military Functions, besides what preceded in general, that they should not serve against his Majesty, nor against his Allies; which precedent general Declaration, which is not restrained to any Place, the better shews the Difference between it and that which follows, which is con-



fixed to the remotest Places from the Frontier: A Limitation wherein their High Mightinesses think that the employing of Troops in the Kingdoms of Great Britain, only against rebellious Subjects, is not included.

That their High Mightinesses think they have given, in this short Exposition, the Solution of the Argument advanced in the said Memorial to prove, that the sending those Troops into Great Britain, in the Manner their High Mightinesses have resolved to do it, is contrary to the 3d Article of the Capitulation of Tournay; as they do likewise think they have, by the Reasons contained in the Resolution of the 21st of September, answered the Arguments offered in the Memorial presented by Monsr. the Abbe de la Ville the 18th of the same Month.

That their High Mightinesses cannot help adding upon the whole, that in their Opinion it clearly follows, from the very Nature of the Thing, that the Obligations contracted in that Capitulation ought to be taken in a narrow Sense, and do not bind farther than the plain and distinct literal Meaning, nor can be aggravated by Illusions and far fetched Consequences, nor even be extended to what might be found doubtful therein.

Therefore, their High Mightinesses hope that their Reasons being weighed again, will justify the Resolution they have taken, and that his most Christian Majesty will acquiesce therein, and be sensible that their High Mightinesses have neither done, nor intended to do any thing contrary to the said Capitulation: But that if, contrary to their Expectations, his Majesty should not be persuaded by their Reasons, but remain in the Opinion, that the employing the said Troops in the Manner abovementioned cannot subsist with the said Capitulations, but is contrary and opposite thereto; their High Mightinesses do not in the least pretend that it belongs to them alone to be Judges of this Difference, or Interpreters of those Capitulations, the Contents of which they will observe and cause to be observed exactly, but are ready to refer the Difference concerning the Tenor of the said Capitulations, and the Question arising therefrom, (viz. Whether or no their High Mightinesses may employ the Troops included in those Capitulations in the Manner mentioned above, and in their Resolution of the 21st of September, for the Service of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, only against his rebellious Subjects) to the Judgment and Decision of any neutral and impartial Power, which his Majesty shall approve of for that Purpose, and to conform entirely thereto.

That their High Mightinesses think they may assure themselves, whatever happens, that this Proposal cannot be disagreeable to his Majesty, but will in every respect appear acceptable to him, as being in their Opinion very equitable and just, and clearly demonstrating their sincere Intention to observe the Capitulations made, according to the Tenor thereof, to avoid every Thing that might occasion a Misunderstanding, and to shew, on the contrary, their real and sincere high Esteem for his Majesty's Friendship.

And of this present Resolution of their High Mightinesses an Extra<sup>t</sup> shall be delivered to Monsieur the Abbe

de la Ville by the Agent Byemont.

In the Conferences which the French Minister has had since with the Ministers and Deputies of the State, he insinuated to them, that if the King his Master should accept of the Temperament which their High Mightinesses propose, he did not doubt but they would give Orders to the General of the Troops abovementioned, not to act 'till the Decision of the Question proposed in their Answer; because, otherwise, it would be prejudging in their own Favour and in their own Cause. We are very impatient to hear what Resolution the French Court will come to about this Affair; for some People suspect that Marshal Count Saxe is not going in earnest to put his Army into Winter Quarters, but that he may be contriving to strike a Blow where the Republick is not in Readiness to receive him.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

That there is in the Custody of the Baillie of the Regality of Dunblane the following Particulars, viz. A sord GALLOWAY, about Forty Shillings Value, and an old BLACK HORSE about the Value of 4l Sterl. a Skirt of blue waered Stuff, a Pair of Blankets, a little Woollen Floor Cloth, a lined Stuff Cloak, a Pair of coats Linnen sheets, a small thin Shoulder Belt, an old short Tartan Coat, a Snuff Box, a Pocket Napkin with three old Shirts &c. of little Value, two Cutlases, a Durr, a Pocket Pistol, and two Tartan Plaids pretty much used, which, with some Money, were seized and taken from four Persons suspected to be Rogues, who designed themselves Alexander Reid Horse hire in Aberdeen, James and Alexander Reids his Sons, and Peter Reid Wright in Aberdeen his Brother: They were incarcerated, but have now broke Prison and made their Escape, since which it is informed the said Horse hire's Name is James, and not Alexander; and that he sold another Brown side-tail'd Horse in this Country, which, it holds, may yet be recovered. Therefore the Persons from whom the said Horses and other Effects were stoln, are desired immediately to give in their Claims, and bring Evidence thereof, to the Baillie of the said Regality, that they may be returned to the true Owners, upon paying the Charges; with Certification, he will soon dispose of what shall not be claimed, by publick Roup, these Persons having had no Pais, or Evidence of their Characters were apprehended on the Highway, near Ardoch, by two Gentlemen, to whom they at first pretended they belonged to the Army, tho' afterwards it appeared, and they acknowledged they did not.

It now come home, and to be sold by WILLIAM CHALMERS, at his Shop at the Head of the Cowgate, Edinburgh, A Parcel of fine juicy Lisbon LIMONS and China ORANGES, Brandy, Rum and Aquavita, Zery, Clarret and White Wine Vinegar, fine Virgin Honey, Raisins, Currants, Pruns, &c. Castile Soap, Sugar-Liquorish, Pot, Sugars, Cheshire Cheese, and other Grocery Wares, either in Wholesale or Retail, and all at reasonable Rates. N. B. There is also a Part of the said Cargo of Limons to be sold by David Sibbald Shipmaster in Kinghorn, and at Michael Balfour's Merchant in Kirkcaldy, in Wholesale or Retail.